

# The Bismarck Tribune.

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## NEWS NOTES.

THE Butte papers claim that a branch of the North Pacific railroad will be completed from Missoula to Butte within a year. The distance is 100 miles.

THE old idea that a drunken man can not be injured by falling, has just been exploded at Fargo. Bent Anderson, a Norwegian in the employ of Chelsey & Lovejoy, lumber dealers at that place, fell down stairs on the night of the 8th inst. and broke his neck.

THE Laramie Boomerang says that a "very aesthetic Boston lady has struck it rich. Another lady asked her what was meant by cowboys, as she saw the term used by the papers, and was told that they were male calves." She wasn't very far out of the way, either.

ROAD agents are operating in Butte. An omnibus that conveys passengers from Butte to the railroad depot was waylaid recently by these agents when about half way to the station. One horse was shot in the nigh foreleg, but the driver got away with the affair successfully.

FROM Capt. Fuller we learn, says the Helena Independent, that a man recently obtained a license to sell liquor and tobacco on what is known as "son of b-h" creek, in Custer county. The camp is said to be a lively one, although many pilgrims object to locating there for fear they will be known by the name of the camp.

YANKTON Press, 6: "Word has just been received that thirteen hundred Indians of uncomfortable hostile complexion have been brought into Fort Bennett. At that post there are but twenty soldiers and three civilians, and serious fears are entertained for the safety of people and property in the vicinity if the Indians get rebellious."

WHEN Col. A. D. Thomas, son-in-law of Judge Barnes, of Fargo, was nominated as a candidate for mayor of Deadwood, we said that the colonel was a very nice man, so nice indeed that but few of the wicked voters of Deadwood would cast their ballots for him. The municipal election for that city occurred on the 2d inst. and our prediction was fully verified. The colonel and the ticket he headed was overwhelmingly defeated. We never went wrong in calling the turn on Deadwood politics.

J. D. CAMERON of Sioux Falls, who has been in one way or another mixed up with irregular land transactions in this territory, has been again arrested, charged with being connected with the bogus certificates of deposit, or land scrip fraud, which is at present agitating the territories. Mr. Cameron is unfortunate in getting mixed up in such things. It seems that bad men, who have wicked schemes, nearly always try to inveigle him into them, merely to use him to pull the chestnut out of the conflagration. He ought to have a guardian.

BEFORE the recent city election in Deadwood the Pioneer of that metropolis said: "Dr. Meyers says that no one can doubt his democracy, but when he has to make a choice as between two republicans, he is going for the best man, and therefore will march straight up to the polls with a Thomas ticket in his hand, and hopes all good democrats will go and do likewise." After the election, when the votes showed the latter route of Dr. Meyer's chosen ticket, the Deadwood Times remarked: "Yum-yum. No one doubts the doctor's democratic proclivities; and surely no republican will ever attempt his conversion; he can do us more good as a frightful example. We congratulate our colored friends in having ferreted out the doctor, and refused to recognize him as one of their number." The Times' "in-nuitions" are rather tough on Dr. Charles W. Meyer, the ex-chairman of the territorial democratic central committee. The doctor who was formerly "good medicine" in political contests in the Hills, it seems is becoming a Jonah. The thought that the colored voters of Deadwood refused to recognize him as one of their number must be galling to the ex-chairman of the territorial democratic central committee.

COLORADO will presently be the paradise of legislators that Nevada has been, if it be true, as reported, that Gov. Tabor announces that he is a candidate for the long-term senatorship, and will spend \$1,000,000, if necessary, to be elected. An election in a bonanza mining country is a big event to mercenary voters. The Homestake and DeSmet mining companies in the Black Hills three years ago spent between \$40,000 and \$50,000 each, in order to secure the franchise for putting in water works at Deadwood. Votes were bought openly. Men congregated at certain points in the different wards of the city and sold their votes in gangs. Headquarters were established by the leaders of ward politics. Voters gathered at these places and were sold to the highest bidder. Gangs numbering from 100 to 150 were bought at \$8 and \$10 a head, and then marched in solid bodies to the polls to exercise their glorious prerogatives of American citizens. The Homestake company was the most enterprising, or it had the longest purse, and won the day. As there was no political interests involved in the matter, the authorities raised no objections to the irregular manner of the election. An election is a big boom in a mining region whenever the bonanza companies take a hand in the canvass.

## THE NEWS.

### THE WEEK'S HAPPENINGS IN VARIOUS PARTS.

Bloody Work of a Boston Crank—Keystone Politics—Card From Gen. Weaver—Washington News.

#### Terrible Boston Tragedy.

BOSTON, May 9.—Mary Koenig, a German, and spoken of as an industrious and frugal wife, has recently been deserted by her husband. Her troubles worked upon her mind to such an extent that reason finally gave way. But one thought seemed to control her—that by killing her children and herself her troubles would then be ended. The names of the children were Emily, 17 years, Mary 13, Alfred 10, August 5. Mrs. Koenig, who is 46, had rooms in the Warrenton block, third floor. She armed herself with a table knife and pocket knife, and entered the room where the children were sleeping this morning. She first attacked August and cut his throat from ear to ear. It is not supposed that he made a sound, else the other children would have awakened. The woman next assaulted Mary, cutting her throat in three places, and probably fatally. The girl ran screaming out of the apartments into the rooms opposite, occupied by other persons. The screams of the girl were supplemented by those of Mrs. Koenig, and the wildest excitement prevailed, though none of the neighbors dared to enter the rooms. Meantime Mrs. Koenig stabbed Alfred in a dozen places in the left arm. She then assaulted Emily, who resisted, although she received a wound on the left elbow. When the officers came they found her sitting on the floor in a pool of blood, having cut a severe gash in her leg. She made attempts to open the arteries in both wrists. She appeared composed, and expressed herself as satisfied with the slaughter she thought she had committed. The officers took her to the station, where her wounds were dressed, and she was afterwards placed in a padded cell.

#### Washington News.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—In the senate to day the following confirmations were made: H. C. Miller, of Minnesota, United States consul at Guayaquil; F. W. Oakley, United States marshal for the western division of Wisconsin; P. R. Corbett, United States marshal for Nevada. Indian Commissioner Price will soon start for Davenport, Iowa and other points west.

The following dispatch has been received by the commissioner of Indian affairs: "Tuscarora, Nev., May 8.—To the commissioner of Indian affairs, Washington, D. C.—The whites in Duck valley fear the Bannocks are coming. There are some Shoshones who think so. A Fort Hill Indian through here tells Capt. Saraz that the Bannocks talk bad about going out. There is danger for Duck valley as Bannocks and Piutes. They ask me to send word back to-night. Nearly all Duck valley Indians are waiting here. They evidently know something is wrong with the Bannocks. Deliver immediately. [Signed] SMITH, Agent." The dispatch was referred to the War department for information.

#### You Tickle Me, I'll Tickle You.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 7.—There is a call for a general caucus of republican delegates at Mix to-morrow, but other caucuses will be held meanwhile. Senator Blair is not here yet, nor is Wolfe. Chris Magee arrived this afternoon, together with some Philadelphia delegates, including District Attorney Graham. Magee has been to New York. Members of the Allegheny delegation charge him with acting in bad faith for the purpose of ending the Cameron-Rowle programme against Brown, and they are holding out to McMann and delegates a proposition to "help us on Brown and we will give you the secretaryship of internal affairs." There is a great deal of bad feeling among the regulars against Wolfe, and the discontent grows wider and deeper hourly. If there was any one to concentrate the force there is here in this feeling, it would become an open revolt that would make his nomination impossible.

#### Belief for Porter.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Among the bills introduced in the house yesterday was one by Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, for the relief Fitz John Porter. It authorizes the president, in order that justice may be done, to appoint Fitz John Porter, to appoint Fitz John Porter, late major-general United States volunteers, brevet brigadier-general and colonel of the army, to the position of colonel in the army of the United States, the same grade held by him at the time of the court martial, and place him on the retired list with that rank.

#### Recommended to Mercy.

CHICAGO, May 9.—The jury in the case of James B. Doyle, the bond forger and crook, came into court shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon, bringing a verdict of guilty as charged in the indictment, and recommending him to the

crook, came into court shortly after four o'clock this afternoon, bringing in a verdict of guilty as charged in the indictment, and recommended him to the mercy of the court.

#### Somebody Lies.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Dispatches from Washington of the 8d inst. stated that Gen. Jas. B. Weaver, of Iowa, had written Senator Voorhees, proposing a general coalition between the democrats and green-backers. Gen. Weaver's attention being called to the statement he contradicts in the following dispatches:

BLOOMFIELD, Ia., May 8.—The published dispatches concerning political negotiations between Senator Voorhees and other prominent democrats and myself are false. I did write Senator Voorhees a personal letter concerning Iowa politics but it is not of the character indicated in the dispatch nor of any interest whatever to the public. [Signed] J. B. WEAVER.

#### Searching for Mrs. Scoville.

NEW YORK, May 9.—It appears that Scoville visited police headquarters yesterday to obtain the aid of the police in the search for Mrs. Scoville. He declared that she was restrained of her liberty by her brother, against whom he threatened legal proceedings. Two detectives were placed on the case. Up to a late hour they had not found Mrs. Scoville.

#### The Hibernian Convention.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The Ancient Order of Hibernians met in regular convention this morning, but with closed doors, the proceedings being private. J. J. Shean, of Chicago, was elected permanent chairman and various committees were appointed, after which the convention adjourned until morning.

#### Knights of Honor.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—The ninth annual session of the supreme lodge of the Knights of Honor beneficial society met this afternoon. Delegates were present from nearly every state and territory in the union.

#### Sealers Report.

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland, May 9.—Sealers report fishing unsuccessful. Along Labrador coast there is an interminable stretch of ice twenty miles broad, closing every harbor and bay.

#### Funeral of Engineer Turnind.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., May 9.—The remains of Major Turnind were buried to-day with military honors in West Point cemetery.

#### Sawmill Burned.

ANNONCE, Ont. May 9.—The extensive sawmill of Fulton & Wyatt is burned. Loss, \$34,000.

#### Gladstone Booming.

Gladstone, the new city in the wilderness of the Green river valley, the head centre of the Ripon colony of Christians, is booming. A gentleman who passed that point on Wednesday says there wasn't a house in sight, but on his return the next day he counted five. The first building erected, we understand, was a church, or a place of worship. Gladstone will be the first town in Montana where liquor will not be sold. None but christians and teetotalers will inhabit that new boom centre, and they never drunk at a public bar. Therefore a saloon could not live even, should it be tolerated to open its doors within the sacred precincts of Gladstone. A gulf of muddy morals, or a scarlet woman of more mature years, will not be allowed to enter the city. In case one should get within its gates, we are assured that she would be stoned beyond its limits by the real old men of the community. All of which is correct enough. They have gone out there by themselves to create a truly good neighborhood, and enjoy its high moral atmosphere, and no sinner has a right to intrude upon them.

#### Our May Races.

The Bismarck spring races will take place next week, Saturday. By that time the mud will have dried up, and the track will be in a solid and first class condition. The recent rains will prove of benefit to the track, but they have interfered with the work of fitting the steppers. The coming event seems to be attracting but a limited amount of attention at present. It is to be hoped that those having the meeting in charge will not allow it to go by default. A day of sport at the track would afford much needed recreation to many of our citizens who can not be attracted from their ledgers by anything but a gall day on the turf. There are a number of good horses in this city and vicinity that can make an interesting race, and we trust that the meeting may be rendered a success by the men having the matter in hand.

#### Go-as-You-Please.

Mr. Fox—Sir: I understand that you claim to be the champion go-as-you-please fifty mile runner, and have published a challenge to that effect. Now I hereby challenge you, or anyone in Bismarck, to a fifty mile go-as-you-please race, to take place on the 20th of this month at the Bismarck race course. I have deposited \$25 as a forfeit at the Merchants hotel and will meet you there at any time you may designate to arrange particulars.

B. T. LIVINGSTON.

## THE LATEST

### CONCERNING IRELAND'S MISFORTUNE.

The Excitement Continues—Further Concerning the Land Scrip Frauds—Washington Advices—Etc., Etc.

#### Unhappy Ireland.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Michael Davitt telegraphs that he fears a sacrifice will be demanded to satisfy the vengeance of Irish landlordism, and he has information that he himself will be the one selected.

LONDON, May 11.—Michael Davitt, in his letter to the Standard, after referring Forster to his (Davitt's) speech in which he held Forster responsible before God, for the consequences that would inevitably follow the policy of coercion, admits that he is a convicted Fenian, convicted on false charges, sworn to by salaried perjurers, and asks fair-minded Englishmen to put themselves in the place of some evicted Irish peasant and ask whether it is any stigma to an Irishman that he has been a Fenian.

DUBLIN, May 11.—Trevelyan, new chief secretary for Ireland, and Lady Spencer have arrived here. The former was warmly cheered by the populace. He was escorted to the castle by mounted police.

He had an interview with Lord Spencer. The United Ireland, instead of the usual cartoon, this morning presented a border surrounding the words "In token of abhorrence of our nation for manliness and hospitality, by the assassination of Lord

Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke." The paper has an article saying "Despair is hardly the word to describe the first sensation with which we saw the prize won by years of suffering shipwrecked in the moment of victory by mad and desperate hands."

The article is contrasted with one in last week's issue,

which it denounces the castle officials as a nest of vipers, and said the rats in the cellar of the castle had better beware of traps, as vermin were going to have a bad time.

Disappointment is generally expressed at the failure of the police to discover anything important concerning the identity of the assassins, and the feeling is growing that they have escaped. An inquiry among the principal ironmongers here the police ascertained that the same suspicious looking persons recently purchased several long knives. The chief constable of Southport, England, is directed to proceed to Dublin with a man who said he "had been offered one hundred pounds to assist in a murder." The man's name is Nargle. A man named Doherty was arrested at Belfast. He recently returned from America. Other arrests have been made.

#### The Bonus Scrip Scandal.

YANKTON, May 11.—The bottom is in a fair way to fall out of the Santa Fe land scrip frauds, at least so far as southern Dakota is concerned. P. A. Hevervoid, of Sioux Falls, was brought here on the night of the 8th under arrest for complicity in the fraudulent scrip scheme. Hevervoid is about 21 years old and seems to be easily influenced. He was advised to turn state's evidence, and late on the evening of the 10th he made a confession before Marshal Gray, Marshal Svest of St. Louis, and Special Agent W. W. Burke of the land department, to the latter of whom belongs the entire credit of unearthing this gigantic fraud, both in Dakota and St. Louis. Hevervoid's confession is as follows:

About one month ago Cameron called me into his office and asked me if I wanted to make a big stake in a short time, and I said yes, if it was legitimate I would like to, and then Cameron said he had got out some scrip: that he was in with some St. Louis fellows on it, and asked me if I wanted to go up to Madison and Flandreau to sell it to banks and he would give me a contract and power of attorney. I told him I would consider the matter. I then went and talked with T. J. Wolf about it. Cameron told me not to say anything about it. Did not at the time know it was fraudulent scrip. Wolf said there might be some swindle in it, and I had better not have anything to do with it. I then told Cameron I would have nothing to do with it. In a few days afterward Cameron told me to come up to his office, as he had some blanks there, and he wanted me to do some writing for him, and he showed me some blanks and told me what to put in: think I filled over 100. Cameron told me they were not genuine, and he was going to send them to St. Louis to some parties that were to be there in the band,

that there was a company at St. Louis attending to it, Burt and Miller, and was going to send them there; this was about six weeks ago. I acknowledge the filling up of the acknowledgement and the signatures of the parties to assignments to be my handwriting; never saw the papers any place but at John Cameron's office. Saw J. D. Cameron paste the assignments to the certificates; asked me to fill part of them for him; I filled up a sue of them; it took pretty nearly a whole day.

P. A. Hevervoid was before the grand jury all the morning, and it is said that before the grand jury gets through other arrests will be made. Cameron is yet in close confinement and no one is allowed to see him. The air is full of rumors in regard to the action of the grand jury, but all that can be learned positively is that W. H. Russell, a Yankton land agent, was arrested at 8:30 o'clock. According to the evence of Hevervoid, it was Russell who signed the name of G. W. Williams to the certificates.

#### Congressional Doings.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Senate—The bill for an intermediate appellate court was again debated without action, some stir being created by Morgan's insinuation that the president had agreed, in case the bill passed, to fill some of the new judgeships with democrats. The Indian appropriation bill passed.

House—A bill appropriating ten million annually for the next five years to aid in the support of the common schools was reported from the education and labor committee. The Geneva award bill was discussed. A bill providing a report list for non-commissioned army officers was reported.

#### Insurance Companies Dissolved.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 11.—The Dolphine county court to-day dissolved fifty-eight mutual assessment insurance companies, which were lately proceeded against by the attorney-general at the instance of the insurance commissioner of the state. The number which the insurance commissioner alleges have been found doing business in violation of their chartered privileges is 213, and against all these proceedings have been begun with a view to their dissolution. Only about twenty companies contest the right of the commonwealth to dissolve them.

#### Gov. Washburn Still Lives.

EUREKA SPRINGS, May 11.—Ex-Gov. Washburn, of Wisconsin, came to this place three months since to seek the benefit of its waters. He was suffering from paralysis and Bright's disease very much until about ten days ago. On Saturday morning, the 5th inst., he was taken suddenly worse and became crazed, in which condition he has continued. On Sunday night he had an appoplectic seizure, and on Tuesday night his physicians thought him in a dangerous condition. He has since rallied somewhat, but his present condition is still critical.

#### Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat unsettled and generally higher; No. 2 Chicago spring, 1 26 1/2, cash for May, 1 28 1/2; June, 1 26 1/2; July, 1 24 1/2; August, 1 21 1/2; rejected 85@95.

MILWAUKEE, May 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged; fair demand. Wheat moderately strong and strong; No. 2 hard, 1 43 1/2; No. 2, 1 31; May 1 31; June 1 32 1/2; July 1 32 1/2; August 1 28 1/2; September, 1 13 1/2; year nominal; No. 3, 1 16; No. 4 and rejected, nominal.

#### A Bad Man at Yankton.

YANKTON, May 11.—The desperado Geo. W. Knowlton, whose case came before the supreme court now in session, and who

#### INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Last week a company of about eighty distinguished persons assembled at the residence of Col. Archibald Hopkins, in Washington, D. C., to hear Gen. S. C. Armstrong, of Hampton, Va., on the methods and results of Indian education at the Hampton Institute. Among number were President Arthur, Chief Justice and Mrs. Waite, Senator and Mrs. Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Craig Wadsworth, and Mr. Frank Cushing. The latter was accompanied by two Zuni Indian chiefs. Gen. Armstrong referred to the recent Indian outbreak in Arizona, and quoted from official reports received, showing that there were but 360 Indians on the war path, 269 of whom were women and children, leaving but 100 fighting men. He then stated that there were 2,900 United States troops occupying twelve forts at an annual cost to the government of about \$2,000,000, who did not properly protect settlers or prevent raids. He said that Agent Tiffany, in charge of the San Carlos Agency in Arizona, had offered to make himself personally responsible for the protection of settlers, and for the suppression of the hostile Indians, provided he should receive authority to employ 300 Indians to act in the capacity of policemen at \$5 each per month and rations, which if allowed would cost the government less than \$50,000 per annum. He then referred to the orderly conduct of the Sioux Indians in Dakota, and that there are 14,000 of these Indians at the Pine Ridge and Rosebud agencies, fifty miles from any troops, who are guarded by fifty Indian policemen at each agency.

After citing these facts for the purpose of showing the advantage of employing Indians as policemen, Gen. Armstrong gave it as his opinion that there is needless extravagance and the greatest folly in the present management of Indian affairs. He claims that Indians could be employed to take care of their race at much less cost than the government is now paying for that service. He asserted that the government is now expending about \$500,000 per year for Indian education; that the Hampton and Carlisle schools, together teaching 400 Indian youths to be teachers and examples to their race at an average cost of \$225 each per annum; that the pupils are taught the simple English branches, but that the most of their time is devoted to farm labor and mechanical pursuits. Last October, he said, the Hampton school sent back to their homes thirty educated Indians, seven of whom are now school teachers, and the rest farmers and mechanics, each earning \$15 to \$20 per month, and giving general satisfaction. He said that the Indians at the Hampton and Carlisle schools are making a large part of the shoes, harness and tinware needed by the Indian department for shipment to the Indian country. He referred to the Sioux children of both sexes as being exceedingly apt in their studies, quick to learn trades, neat in their habits, and very earnest to learn the "white man's ways." He maintained that no Indian would fight the government that is educating his child. In conclusion, Gen. Armstrong strongly urged the importance of extending Indian education, and said hundreds of Indian children are eager to come east for an education, but can not be accommodated. Bringing them east gives the best lesson in civilization, which they can understand only by seeing it.

#### MONTANA NOT KNOWN TWENTY-SIX YEARS AGO.

The Helena Herald of the 25th ult. says that through the kindness of Mr. Boos, of this city, we have been permitted to inspect the contents of a large atlas published in 1856. On the title page there reads: "Colton's atlas of America, illustrating the physical and political geography of North and South America and the West Indies." The introduction gives the information that 1,000 copies of the atlas have been published, and would be distributed gratuitously with the compliments of the business men of Philadelphia. Every page contains advertisements of the different departments of trade in Philadelphia. From the size and merits of the book we would value a single copy at \$25, and it would probably have been estimated at a much higher figure at the time of publication.

In going through the atlas we gave more attention to that part which would prove interesting to the readers of the Herald, and we propose to furnish the following extracts and remarks:

In referring to the climate of this section of country the atlas reads: "The northwest territories east of the Rocky mountains are cold and inhospitable, and not adapted to the agriculturist." We would take much pleasure in showing the publisher—where he yet in the land of the living—the well appointed and numerous farms in the Sun river and many other valleys and bottoms in the territory.

Montana is not represented on the map of the United States in the atlas, and Ne-

braska is bounded on the north by the British Possessions, on the east by Minnesota and Iowa, on the south by Kansas, and divided from Washington, Oregon and Utah on the west by the Rocky mountains.

You looking up the map of to-day it will be seen that Nebraska is far removed from Montana and is placed at the south east corner, with Dakota and Wyoming intervening. Wyoming, Dakota, Idaho, Nevada, and Arizona do not appear on the map of 1856. At the present time it will be seen that Idaho bounds Montana on the west, and that the Rockies traverse the western portion of our Territory. Thus Washington and Oregon have been made to yield a good part of their land for the making up of Idaho and Montana. Utah was divided into three parts, Nevada and Arizona taking the western and southern part. Nebraska had to give up a great part of her Territory to accommodate Montana, Dakota and Wyoming.

Dipping a little farther into the atlas we find it mentioned that "the country west of the Mississippi is, with little exception, yet a wilderness, inhabited by roaming Indians, and beyond the limits of the organized states the whites have scarcely a settlement." In the list of the principal rivers of the United States the Missouri does not figure, and the Big Muddy flowed on serenely enjoying no greater title than a tributary of the Mississippi.

NOTWITHSTANDING Yankton has been the capital city of Dakota for over twenty years, she still hangs to frontier customs, and sometimes makes a joke of the judicial ermine. The following account taken from the Yankton Herald of the 29th ult., shows how the throne of justice is occasionally usurped in that city. The Herald says:

"Jas. Gilligan was arrested a few days ago for drunkenness. It was a case of plain, straight, premeditated drunk, without aggravating circumstances, and the manner in which Gilligan was made to realize the enormity of such a transgression of the law was a caution, and is worth relating it only for the benefit of future candidates for city justice. The deputy marshal's assistant found Gilligan slumbering in the gutter and carried him off to the cooler, where a few hours rest resuscitated him so that he was able to interview the justice and show cause why he should not be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor. On his arrival at the temple of justice, his honor could not be found, as he had been detained longer than he expected, in an establishment down town where a dispute arose as to whether he had thrown three fives and a pair of aces or three aces and a pair of fives, for the drinks.

As the prisoner demanded an early trial and prompt decision, the officer explained the difficulty to a dry goods merchant, whose store is in the same building as the office of the justice. The merchant laughed at the troubled expression on the officer's face, and told him he would adjust the matter satisfactorily in a few moments. He ordered the prisoner brought into his store where he tried the case and pronounced the man guilty of drunkenness, gluttony, insubordination and conduct unbecoming a man and a brother, and fined him \$1.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$10.33. The prisoner appealed to the generosity of his judge and asked if \$5.00 would appease the court, saying he was not affluent by any means as he had invested more than he had originally intended in his little spree. His honor pro tem swelling with the importance of his position, cast a withering look on the man in the dock and told him that justice should not be defeated while it lay in his power to achieve a victory, that his constituents should never have cause to reprobate him with disgracing the judicial ermine and degrading his court, by a reduction of over 100 per cent. in the fine and costs of any culprit, but that in consideration of this being the first offense and having been through the mill himself, he would let him off this time for \$7.50, and give him a reprimand. The prisoner went through his clothes and produced seven dollars in cash and fifty cents in beer checks, which he handed over to the representative of outraged justice, and went on his way rejoicing. The deputy and usher then divided the seven dollars, the latter holding on to the beer checks, to give them, as he said, to the boys.

When the real city justice arrived and learned that a case had been disposed of, and how, he got so mad that he went to his office and issued a warrant for the arrest and imprisonment of a man who owed him a dollar and a quarter on an old election bet.

In timbered sections of the country says the Chicago Times, farmers know that it is necessary to clear the ground of trees before they can raise a crop of grain, corn or grass. In the prairie region the farmers think it is necessary to destroy the old sod before they can make much out of the soil that it covers. They desire to raise "tame" grass, and believe

The Deadwood charter election occurred on the 2d inst. The result of the contest has not reached North Dakota yet.

DELEGATE MAGINNIS was in St. Paul, Minn., recently, consulting with Gen. Terry as to the establishment of new military posts in Montana.

And still they come. The very latest is the Davenport Dispatch, published at Davenport, Cass county, D. T. It is a six-column sheet with patent inards.

The duties of the genuine dyed-in-the-wool, simon-pure editor are multifarious and multitudinous. His work is not only to "do a little writing," as is sometimes supposed, but to call, to glean, to select, to discriminate, to decide, to foresee, to observe, to grasp, to explain, to elucidate, to inflate, to boil down, "to be, to do and to suffer," and several hundred other verbs, with a large number of districts to be heard from.

The fur, skin and peltry hunters who make Fort Benton their market, have been bringing their spoils into that place during the past two weeks, and according to the Record, all seem to have been more than ordinarily successful. The following prices rule there: Buffalo hides, \$8 to \$3.50; dressed robes, \$6 to \$9; deer, 35 to 37 cts. per lb.; elk, 33 cts.; antelope, 25 to 27 cts.; wolf skins, \$2.50 apiece; coyotes, 40 cts.; fox, 40 cts.; muskrat and badger, 20 cts.; beaver, \$2 per lb.

The following is from a letter from Gen. Brisbin, dated Fort Keogh, April 16. "The cry is still they come. I never saw such a rush of people westward. All trains are loaded down. The Ripon colony passed here yesterday—115 families, 506 souls—bound for Clark's Fork bottom. They had an immense train, and bring all their stock, horses, wagons, milk cows, plows, harrows, household furniture, tents, and six months provisions. They had a band of music, an editor, a doctor, etc. They will tent out until fall and build their houses slowly. It seems to me it must be fun to come west in this way, with all one has, a jolly crowd, and music."

Congress is reminded once in a while that there is a vast tract of rich agricultural lands, known as the Turtle Mountain and Mouse river region, in northwestern Dakota, the settlement of which is being retarded by a few half-breed Indian thieves. Representative Deering, from the committee on Indian affairs, has reported with amendment and a recommendation for its passage, the bill introduced December 19, by Mr. Pettigrew, to provide for the support and civilization of the Turtle Mountain band of Pembina Chippewa Indians, and to extinguish their title to the lands claimed by them in the territory of Dakota. The amendments were suggested by the committee on Indian affairs.

BIG BEAR, chief of the Cree Indians, and the half breeds who were recently run out of the Milk river country and across the line, are again back on their old stamping grounds. Buffalo are reported plenty in that section, and the hostiles from the queen's dominions declare their intention of running the Milk river region to suit themselves. Wonder what Uncle Sam is going to do about it? Perhaps the secretary of the interior will recommend the removal of the troops from Bismarck, it would be no surprise if he next recommended the removal of the troops from all the Indian countries.

THE attempt to move a 6,500-pound safe from the depot in Moorhead to the postoffice proved unwise. The ground was soft, and the safe has not been seen since.

THE new monthly Bismarck paper, the Banner City, will appear in about ten days. It will be filled with boom for the Missouri valley.

IT requires an enlargement of the paper this morning to print all the news.

WONDER what the Glendive Times means by "rings" in Bismarck?

BACK from Winnipeg.

Dan Fenton, the comedian, who recently played an engagement at the Bismarck opera house, returned from a visit to Winnipeg on Friday evening. He reports the late real estate craze at that place beyond description. The actions and conversation of the inmates of a lunatic asylum do not exceed in extravagance the actions and conversation of the tenderfeet who gathered about the land offices in that town. Many, in fact a majority of the daily arrivals at that place now come there already "heeled" with town lots and farms which they purchased from eastern dealers before their arrival, who had the whole country laid out on maps, and what looks more enticing than a western town on a map. They regarded themselves as Winnipeg real estate kings. The average stampeding lunatic thinks prior to their arrival there that if they own a few feet of Winnipeg dirt they're made for all time to come. But upon their arrival a change comes over them. When they find their lots two to six feet under water and their farms in a swamp, sackcloth and ashes are too good for them. The Manitoba craze has been the most violent known for years, but the flood which recently spread over the scene of operations has had the effect of dampening the boom, and now, in place of that game, inspiring expression born of a boom, illuminating the countenances of the stampedes, remorse sits there like patience on a monument smiling at grief. Their day of glory is o'er.

EVER since the citizens of Deadwood began the contest against the claimants of that town to secure title to their lots, a small coterie of persons made themselves very officious in the matter, and recently put in bills for their other uses, ranging from \$2,000 to sums much larger, in compensation for their services. The poor judges of Lawrence county, Ali and the like, are the culprits. The matter was brought before the court, and Judge Moody is in the lead. The first case that came before the court

of the town, for which he wanted \$2,000. Judge Moody, who has, together with the other honest citizens of Deadwood, become tired of the peculiar system of robbing the people, that has been in vogue in Lawrence county ever since the organization of that county, sat down hard on Mr. McIntyre's bill. He cut it down from \$2,000 to \$150. This is an indication of the fate of the other bills of the same character, allowed by the probate judge. Judge Moody is a good regulator when he gets to work.

The recommendation of the secretary of the interior to remove the troops from the Indian agencies on the Missouri river, has had the effect of thoroughly frightening at least one man at the Cheyenne agency, as will be seen by a special telegram from that point in another column of this morning's TRIBUNE. If the secretary attempts to force his recommendation upon the president, he surely has a crude conception of what is needed on the Indian frontier. Soldiers have a very salutary influence over the evil-disposed Sioux, and to remove them would be to license the young bucks to commit all kinds of depredations upon the whites in the vicinity of the reservations. If the secretary intends to experiment in this way, it is hoped he will send a dozen or two of his most cherished relatives and friends out to look after his new departure. Some of them might possibly get back to tell the story.

DANENHOWER, of the Jeannette crew, regards the long night of the second winter as "the most fearful part of their experience." Mental strain, the oppression of the constant gloom, the thought that from moment to moment the ship might be crushed by the gigantic forces in operation about her—all this wears upon brain and nerve, and when these fail in their functions the exhaustion of the human capacity for resistance is imminent. It is not strange to read, therefore, that "on May 1, Dr. Ambler reported the physical condition of the crew rapidly deteriorating, and six or seven were placed on whisky and quinine to tone them up." But this was already a season of hope. The winter was over, and here succeeds in the narrative the cheering cry of "Land ho!" It is evident that the discovery of the two islands, to the neighborhood of which the ship had drifted, stirred up the whole company with a pleasant excitement, and had a happy effect upon everybody.

OBJECTIONS are being raised in southern Dakota against the formation of any more big counties, which, the Yankton Press says are created simply to perpetuate the names of some local politicians. "For example, the county of Brown contains over seventeen hundred square miles, and the county of Spink over fifteen hundred. From the north boundary of Brown to the south boundary the distance is forty-eight miles, and the county of Spink is only six miles shorter. For purposes of a convenient government a county of about twenty-four miles square is sufficiently large. In the future it will be found necessary to reduce in size the larger counties. Local seats of government should therefore be so placed that the change can be made with as little expense as possible, and with a view to the accommodation of the public under the probable new order of things." The counties named have but little, if any, disadvantage or Burleigh county in the matter of size. Burleigh county is forty-eight by forty-two miles in extent. Bigger than some of those little down-east states.

HOT SPRINGS that are said to possess medicinal properties equal to the hot springs of Arkansas, are coming to the front in many sections of the west. The hot springs of Custer county, in the Black Hills, are a sure cure for rheumatism. Sufferers from this excruciating disease, who were taken to the hot springs of the Black Hills on stretchers, unable to move a finger or limb, after bathing a couple of weeks in the waters of those springs, became as limber as a child. Montana has several of these health giving fountains. Dr. Wm. Parberry, of Helena, who has been spending some time at the Arkansas springs to study the treatment of patients there, returned to Helena recently, accompanied by Dr. J. Kumper, a resident physician of long experience at the southern springs, who intends to locate at the White Sulphur spring of Montana. While Dr. Parberry regards the climate in Arkansas in winter as better than Montana on account of its superior mildness, and the facilities for the treatment of patients are superior to those offered in the various springs in our sister territory, yet the waters do not possess many of the elements which render the hot springs in Montana so efficacious in diseases. The Arkansas hot waters, for instance, have but a trace of the sulphur and salt which so strongly impregnate those of the White Sulphur springs. It is the purpose of Drs. Parberry and Kumper to make the White Sulphur springs the great health resort of Montana.

#### A LONG CONTEST ENDED.

The contest between John J. Jackman, and John W. Plummer, for the north half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-two, has been settled. Mr. Rea, register of the United States land office in this city Saturday delivered to Jas. A. Emmons, the present owner of the land, the patent for the same. This case has been followed up step by step from the Bismarck land office to the general land commissioner, then to the interior department, and finally the decision of the local office confirmed in favor of Mr. Plummer. Several other gentlemen received patents to lands recently at the local office among whom were George H. Fairchild and J. M. Carnahan.

#### A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of vanity, nervousness, early decay, loss of manhood etc. I will give a recipe that will cure you. FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a physician in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the R. V. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York city.

## WASHINGTON.

### IMPORTANT ADVICES FROM THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

The Tariff Commission Bill Gets Through the House—A Part of Gen. Porter's Sentence Remitted—Other Notes.

### The House Actuallly Does Something

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The house went into committee of the whole on the tariff commission bill. Randall's amendment for a mixed commission was lost. Hammond offered an amendment that the commission consist of nine republicans. A yeas and nays vote was asked and refused, when a disposition was shown on the democratic side to filibuster, but the amendment was finally rejected—16 to 133. The next amendment was that recommended by the committee of ways and means, striking out the authority granted to the commission to inquire into the existing system of internal revenue. Agreed to—130 to 17. Many amendments were offered and successively voted down. The committee rose and reported the bill to the house. Mills moved to recommit the bill with instructions to the ways and means committee to report within thirty days, a bill based on the principle that no more money should be collected than is necessary to the wants of the government economically administered. The motion was lost—yeas 77, nays 101. As only one motion to recommit with instructions is permitted under the rules, the effect of Mills' motion was to prevent Hewitt offering the resolution he indicated in his speech delivered recently. Hewitt asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution to similar effect, but Bayard objected. The previous question was then ordered, and Casson closed the debate. At the conclusion of his speech the bill was passed—yeas 151, nays 83.

A resolution was adopted permitting the contestants in the Alabama contested election case of Watson vs. Gates, to withdraw his papers. This leaves Oates in possession of his seat. Mr. Hubbard introduced a bill to enlarge the duties and powers of the department of agriculture. Referred. It provides that the department of agriculture shall hereafter be an executive department, and that the commissioner shall be known as the secretary of agriculture.

PORTER'S SENTENCE PARTIALLY REMITTED.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—In reply to Gen. Fitz John Porter's application for the remission of a portion of the sentence of the court martial as being excessive, the president issued the following order, and has thereby removed the only legal obstacle for congressional action, as it exhausted all his powers in the case under the existing laws:

Chester A. Arthur, president of the United States of America. To all whom these presents may come, greeting:

WHEREAS, On the 10th day of January, 1863, Fitz John Porter, major general of volunteers, in the militia service of the United States, and also colonel of the Fifteenth regiment of infantry, and brevet brigadier, severally, in the United States army, was by general court martial, for certain offenses of which he had been thereby convicted, sentenced to be cashiered, and to be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust and profit under the government of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, On the 21st day of January, 1863, that sentence was duly confirmed by the president of the United States, and by his order of the same date carried into execution: and,

WHEREAS, So much of that sentence as forever disqualified said Fitz John Porter from holding any office imposed upon him is a continuous penalty, and is still being executed: and,

WHEREAS, Doubts have since arisen concerning the guilt of the said Fitz John Porter of the offenses whereof he was convicted by said court martial, founded upon the result of an investigation ordered on the 12th day of April, 1878, by the president of the United States, which are deemed by me to be of sufficient gravity to warrant a remission of that part of the said sentence which has not been completely executed.

Now, therefore, know ye that I, Chester A. Arthur, president of the United States, and in virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution of the United States, and in consideration of the premises, do hereby grant to said Fitz John Porter a full remission of the hereinbefore mentioned continuing penalty. In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this fourth day of May, A. D. 1882, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and sixth.

[Signed] CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President,  
FREDERIC T. FRELINGHUYSEN,

Secretary of State.

The following is Gen. Porter's acceptance:

WASHINGTON, May 5.—To the Honorable Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, secretary of state: Sir—I respectfully ask you to express to the president my acknowledgement of the receipt through you, and my appreciation of his order remitting the continuous portion of the sentence passed upon me by the court martial of 1863. I am very respectfully yours. [Signed] FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Gen. Porter's memorial to congress recites the documentary history of the case, and asks that congress will take necessary action to at once carry out the recommendation of the advisory board of army officers ordered by the president, and to restore him to the position of which the sentence of the court martial deprived him.

### The Nation's Lawmakers.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—In the senate, Mr. Windom introduced a resolution for the appointment of an investigating committee of five on the subject of the alleged whisky bill corruption fund, which was adopted. The court of appeals bills was discussed, and the senate adjourned until Monday.

In the house the day was consumed in the consideration of the tariff commission bill, the general debate on which was closed by Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, in a speech of two and a half hours. An evening session was held, at which pension bills only were considered.

### THEY WANT A POSTOFFICE.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The citizens of Broadway, Virginia, appeal to the senate from the action of the postoffice department, closing their postoffice. The petitioners say the postoffice department discontinued the office in violation of law, assigning as a reason therefor political enmity to the recently appointed readjuster postmaster.

### INTERESTING NAVY FIGURES.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—A communication from the secretary of the navy in response to the house resolution calling for information relative to the condition of the navy, contains tabulated statements showing the time and cost required to make each vessel

of the navy efficient to engage in battle with an enemy. There are sixty-three vessels on the list. Thirty-three are reported efficient for immediate use. To put into condition the remaining thirty the estimate cost is \$3,173,000, and time necessary for each is variously estimated at from two to eighteen months, eighteen months being the estimated time required on five vessels.

### "SLICKSKIN."

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Adjutant-General Chapman having called the attention of the interior department to the fact that Wisconsin is being flooded with traveling agents endeavoring to buy up soldiers' declaratory papers at from \$5, \$6 and \$10 each in order that they may select or locate and sell public lands with the understanding that the speculator and soldier shall share alike in the proceeds resulting from the transaction, an investigation is being made with a view to ascertain whether under the existing law the parties implicated can be prosecuted and punished.

### CLEANING THE GOVERNMENT MACHINERY.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The senate committee on civil service reform propose appropriating \$25,000 to enable the president to promote efficiency in different branches of the civil service.

### EDUCATION FOR INDIAN CHILDREN.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—A conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was submitted to the house to-day. It appropriates over \$250,000 for the education of Indian children.

### THE BLUE-BELLIES OF ARIZONA.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The secretary of war informs the house that there are in Arizona 2,273 enlisted men, and 140 officers, in addition to forces under Gen. Forsythe.

### DEATH OF ENGINEER TURNING.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Major William J. Turning of the engineer corps, U. S. A., and one of the commissioners of the district, died this afternoon of pneumonia.

### DEPRESS DESPERATELY SICK.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—J. D. Detrees, ex-public printer, is in an extremely critical condition.

### Our Crop Outlook.

A good deal of interest is centered in our outlying rural districts just now. Ed. Sloan, who was in from his ranch yesterday, says he is putting in twenty-five acres of potatoes. It would seem that our grangers intend to raise a quantity of spuds this season sufficient to supply the market. Not since the settlement of Burleigh county has there been potatoes enough grown here to supply the demand. At least ten carloads have been shipped in from St. Paul since last fall, and McClellan & Macnider have sold no less than 1,000 bushels this spring, to plant. What quantity the other dealers have disposed of for seeding purposes, we did not ascertain, but no doubt will foot up in the aggregate another thousand. One bushel of potatoes planted properly will produce thirty, and if 2,000 bushels have been planted in this section, we may calculate on a supply of 60,000 bushels this fall. This quantity ought to be sufficient to quiet all fears of a potato famine next winter. The prospects are that the yield of murphies will exceed thirty bushels to the acre, as the weather has been exceedingly favorable to all crops in this region.

An old Illinois farmer, who recently settled here, assured us yesterday that he had never seen more promising crops for a big harvest of every character of farm product than was presented to us this spring at present. It's fine growing weather, surely, from all reports. The rainfalls have been frequent and sufficient. William Meserve said that on Tuesday morning he passed a wheat field a few miles north of Bismarck, and was unable to discover a spear of wheat in sight, but in the evening, as he returned, the same field was covered with a green cast from the sprouting grain. Tuesday was a very warm day, and the sun just pulled the blades straight up out of the ground.

**The Bismarck National Bank.**  
This bank opened on Monday May 8th, with the following officers and directors: J. W. Raymond, president; W. B. Bell, cashier, and J. W. Raymond, Alex. McKenzie, Justus Bragg, Jno. K. Wetherby, F. J. Call, Wm. Harmon and W. B. Bell, directors. They have purchased the lot opposite the brick block owned by J. W. Raymond and will at once erect a three story brick block 25x95 feet. The building will be red brick, granite trimmed, and will be the nicest west of St. Paul. The bank starts in with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, and with a large business. The Bank of Bismarck which it succeeds was opened by J. W. Raymond in Oct. 1873, and has grown into the Bismarck National of which we now speak, with a line of deposits and discounts that would astonish the officers of many national banks in the states. The bank issues bills of exchange on all the principal cities in the United States, London, and continental Europe. Its officers are experienced bankers and conservative business men, and its directors are among the best of the live and progressive men of the city. No bank ever opened under better auspices. W. B. Bell, the cashier, has had fourteen years experience in the banking business over ten years with the Second National bank, St. Paul.

H. V. Wetherby has accepted the position of teller. He has had several years experience also, in banking, and comes here from the First National bank, of Hudson, Wisconsin. He is a son of Judge Wetherby and a brother of J. K. Wetherby of this city.

### Indian Matters.

Major Gardner, Indian inspector, who took his departure by the Far West yesterday morning, for Fort Berthold, has just made a tour of the agencies on the lower river. At Rosebud agency, he says, young Spotted Tail is recognized as head chief since the death of his father. He is a young man of good sense, and will make a good chief. At this agency a wagon train is waiting for the streams to go down to start to Standing Rock agency to bring in about 180 souls, mostly old men, women and children, the remnants of Sitting Bull's hostiles. These will be permanently located at Rosebud agency. About 500 Yanktonais are to come from

Standing Rock to their old home at Crow Creek agency, near Fort Thompson. They have been asking permission for several years to move, and have but recently received it.

At a council of the Yankton band held recently, attended by Maj. Gardner, action was taken on a suggestion from the interior department that a part of the reservation be given to such of Sitting Bull's people as are still with that chief at Fort Randall. The council agreed to give 6,400 acres west of Lake Andes, about twelve miles north of Fort Randall, for \$2.50 per acre. There are about forty lodges, or 160 souls, with Sitting Bull, whom it is proposed to settle on the Yankton reservation.

The Lower Brules, according to reports received from white men, need some physical force to bring them to quietude.

### Another Big Farmer.

A gentleman who has been engaged during the past two months—we regret that his name has slipped our memory—in inspecting the country along the line of the North Pacific railroad, purchased a section of wild land nine miles north of Bismarck, near Ed. Sloan's place, for \$10 an acre. Men after mature deliberation and a thorough inspection of a country don't pay \$10 an acre for wild land in a country without the prospects of a great future. The new owner of the section in question intends to bring all his horses, cattle and farm machinery out at once, and turn the sod on 400 acres this spring and summer.

## 44th

Popular Monthly Drawing of the

### COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.

In the City of Louisville, on Wednesday, May 31, 1882.

These drawings occur monthly (Sundays excepted) under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky.

The United States Circuit Court on March 31 ended the following decisions:

1st.—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.

2d.—Its drawings are not fraudulent.

The Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the

### MAY DRAWING.

1 Prize.....\$30,000	100 Prizes \$100 ea.	\$10,000
1 Prize.....10,000	360 Prizes 50 ea.	10,000
1 Prize.....5,000	400 Prizes 20 ea.	12,000
10 Prizes \$1,000 ea.	10,000	10,000
20 Prizes 500 ea.	10,000	5,000
9 Prizes \$300 ea.	100 ea.	3,000
9 Prizes 200 ea.	100 ea.	1,800
8 Prizes 100 ea.	100 ea.	900
1,900 Prizes.		\$112,400

Whole Tickets, \$2. Half Tickets, \$1.

27 Tickets, \$50 55 Tickets \$100.

Remit Money or Bank Draft in Letter, or send by Express. DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POSTOFFICE ORDER. Orders of \$5 and upwards, by Express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to R. M. Boardman, Courier Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or R. M. Boardman, 309 Broadway, New York.

### Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of that certain indenture of mortgage whereby the power of sale therein contained has become operative, made and executed by James Kervin of the county of Burleigh, D. T., to John H. Richards, of the same place, bearing date the 14th day of April, A. D. 1881, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Burleigh county, Dakota Territory, on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1881, at two o'clock p. m., in Book "B" of mortgages on page 268, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice as principal and interest the sum of five hundred and twenty dollars and thirty-five cents, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been taken to recover any part of said debt secured by said mortgage, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the sheriff of Burleigh county, D. T., or his deputy will sell at public auction to the highest bidder on Monday, the 29th day of May, A. D. 1882, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court house of Burleigh county, D. T., the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy said sum of five hundred and twenty dollars and thirty-five (525.35), together with the costs allowed by law and an attorney's fee of fifty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, said above-mentioned premises being described as follows: "The northeast quarter (q. n. e. 1/4) of section number four (4), twp. 48, range one hundred and thirty-eight (138), range number seventy-nine (79), Burleigh county, D. T., together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

JOHN H. RICHARDS,  
Mortgagee.

Dated April 14, 1882.

JOHN E. CARLUND, Atty for Mortgagee. 45-51

### Plaintiff's Notice.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, COUNTY OF Burleigh, in District Court, Third Judicial district.

John A. McLean and Robert Macnider, co-partners as McLean & Macnider, vs. Peter M. Eckford, Summons.

The Territory of Dakota sends greeting to the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1882, in the office of the clerk of the district court in and for the county of Burleigh, territory of Dakota, at the court house in the city of Bismarck, county of Burleigh, D. T., and serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office on Main street in the city of Bismarck, Dakota territory within thirty days after the service of the summons on you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to answer the complaints within that time, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and fifty seven dollars and sixty cents, besides costs.

Dated at Bismarck, D. T., this 10th day of March.

JOHN E. CARLUND, Plaintiff's Attorney.

### Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., April 10, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office at 11 o'clock a. m., May 16, 1882, viz.:

William H. H. Mercer.

H. E. No. 55, made April 10, 1882, and alleging settlement in October, 1869, for the southwest quarter of southeast quarter and southwest quarter of section 15, township 142 north, range 81 west, and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz.: Joseph H. Taylor, Israel Wells, Joseph Dietrich and Geo. G. Gibbs, all of Burleigh county, D. T., postoffice Bismarck.

45-49 JOHN A. REA, Register.

### Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of F. A. McCreary, deceased, must exhibit the same to the undersigned administrator, accompanied with necessary vouchers, at the city of Bismarck, D. T., within four months after the first publication of this notice.

R. B. MASON, Administrator.

Dated April 6, 1882.

JOHN E. CARLUND, Atty for Administrator.

John E. Carlund, Atty for Administrator. 44-48

## You Can Travel 4000

# The Bismarck Tribune.

BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL.

## THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota, is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at twenty-five cents per week, or \$1 per month.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One month, postage paid	\$ 1.00
Three months, postage paid	3.00
Six months	5.00
One year	10.00

## THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Nine pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published every Friday, sent, postage paid, to any address for \$2.50.

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

### DAILY.

TRANSIENT.—Display, \$1.00 per inch, first insertion; 50 cents for second, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

YEARLY.—\$5.00 per inch first month; \$3.00 per month thereafter. Professional Cards, (three lines or less), \$2.00 first month; \$1.00 per month thereafter; \$15 per year.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Special announcements, either foreign or local, set in solid nonpareil type and measured 12 lines to the inch, will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line first insertion, or 40 cents for one week, without change. Write-ups in minion type, 15 cents per line, measured ten lines to the inch.

### WEEKLY.

YEARLY.—Display, or half of daily rates; if in both daily and weekly, 23 per cent of daily rates will include weekly.

The above rates are for the run of the paper.

## YIELD OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The tables of the census bureau present some valuable statistics in reference to production of precious metals in the United States. The work of gathering this information was entrusted to Mr. Clarence King, who divided the field into three parts—the Pacific division with headquarters at San Francisco; the Rocky Mountain division, with headquarters at Denver; and the eastern division, with headquarters at Newport, R. I. The figures represent the yield of each of these divisions for the year ending May 31, 1880, and they show that one-third of the gold one-half of the silver mined during that period throughout the world are to be credited to the United States.

The total amount for the three grand divisions was \$72,730,307, and of this total silver is almost one-half, or \$39,436,484. At the head of the list of states stands Colorado with its \$18,249,172, and at the foot is Tennessee with \$1,998. Colorado stands first also in point of silver production. The only New England state whose name occurs on the list is New Hampshire, and the value of its yield was \$26,999. California is second to Colorado and Nevada third. These three states in connection with Alaska, Arizona, Idaho, Oregon, Utah and Washington territory constitute the Pacific division, and their product is more than one-half the grand total, being \$44,645,406. The states lying east of the Mississippi, which embraces the eastern division, yielded but \$289,226, while the Rocky Mountain division, composed of Colorado, Dakota, Montana, New Mexico and Wyoming show \$27,795,675.

From these tables is excluded the gold nuggets and ore annually added to the cabinets of collectors, which, with the silver similarly appropriated, may be estimated at \$200,000. It is to be observed that there is a great reduction in the present figures of Nevada's silver return over those of past years, which is explained by the falling off of the Comstock lode. In 1876 that mine alone yielded \$18,092,906 in gold and \$20,590,078 in silver, while four years later the value of the yield of both metals was but \$6,923,830. The vast deposits of auriferous gravel in California continue to be very rich, and will not soon be exhausted though the attempt now making to stop the deposit of mining debris in the valleys may check the hydraulic operations on the mountain slopes. Nevada and New Mexico contain numerous similar deposits, which are not worked for want of water. In what is known as the Tombstone district of Arizona there is a marked impulse in mining, and Arizona can claim the honor of having produced the richest ore, averaging \$701 gold and \$8,524 silver per ton. Of the total gold product of the world 64 per cent came from deep mines, and the balance from hydraulic, placer, drift and river mines. The entire coinage in the United States from 1798 to 1880 was \$1,498,719,925, of which \$1,138,103,322 was gold. During the year ending June 30, 1880, the amount of precious metal consumed in the arts was \$51,000,000, one-third of this being silver.

THE Kymball Enterprise says that it takes an able bodied man twenty days of ten, over east to clear and fence an acre of wooded land. Eighty times twenty are sixteen hundred, and that is the number of hard days work it requires to clear and fence an eighty acre field of wooded land. Sixteen hundred days make five years, and five years of labor at clearing land and splitting rails makes an able bodied man considerably stiff and worn. That amount of labor represents thirty two hundred gold dollars. Thirty-two hundred gold dollars will buy one hundred red cows. The increase in five years from one hundred red cows on native Dakota grass, is five times sixty-six per cent per annum, compounded, or twelve

hundreds and fifty-seven red critters of various ages, say at twenty-five dollars a head, or thirty-one thousand, four hundred and twenty five dollars. Supposing an able bodied man should work ten hours a day, each working day of the week, for two dollars a day, with board and clothing furnished, and that labor was performed to clear an eighty acre field in Indiana woods, that man would have his eighty acre field in Indiana, or thirty-two hundred gold dollars. Supposing the money that labor represents was invested in one hundred red cows and turned out to Dakota grass, the wise man who owned the twelve hundred critters at the expiration of five years, would have said critters or thirty-one thousand five hundred and twenty eight gold dollars. That is the difference.

## A HUGE ENTERPRISE.

Mr. Betz, the Philadelphia millionaire who was in Bismarck this week, found, about forty miles north of Bismarck, a township of 23,000 acres of land that suits him. He wants to raise barley on a big scale, malt it here and ship it to Philadelphia, where he owns one of the largest breweries in the world. Mr. Betz was considerably disappointed at not being able to meet Mr. Oakes at Bismarck, having waited two days to see him. He will, however, see him at the earliest possible moment in New York. If satisfactory arrangements can be made with the railroad company, Mr. Betz will open one of the largest enterprises in the whole northwest.

Vice President Oakes and Col. Lamborn, the newly appointed land commissioner, are both gentlemen of broad ideas and will doubtless see at a glance the benefit of having such an immense enterprise situated so near the limit of the company's land grant. The opening up of such a tract of land and the locating of actual settlers on the even, or government sections, at such a distance from the railroad track, would have a tendency to fill the country intervening with actual settlers in remarkably short time. If Mr. Betz concludes a purchase of this tract of land, he will immediately break from three to five thousand acres. Next year he will put in that amount to barley, and plow as much more, and so on until his entire tract of land is under cultivation. He will build a large elevator, expensive farm buildings and put in improved machinery. He reckons on an expenditure of over \$100,000 besides the purchase money for the land, during the first twelve months. Mr. Betz is one of the wealthiest men in Philadelphia, an intelligent German, and shrewd business man. The benefits that Bismarck will realize from the establishment of such an extensive barley farm and the settlement of so large a German colony as Mr. Betz proposes to locate can scarcely be estimated, and the railroad company knows from experience what capitalists with big farms in the Red river country have done for it.

It is now evident that the Edmunds bill has given a damaging blow to polygamy. At the recent Mormon conference in Salt Lake, where there were 14,000 of the saints gathered, the church leaders announced that they would "obey the laws of the country, but fight for their rights in the courts." The people were commanded "to go home, live their religion, mind their business and government would protect them." How Mormons are to obey the laws of the country while continuing to live their polygamous religion is one of those puzzles which a miraculou could be required to solve. There is, however, this amount of encouragement in the attitude assumed by the hierarchy, that it is a confession of the powerlessness of open resistance, and of the need for a hypocritical appearance of submission. We hear no longer the tones of arrogance, the words of defiance, and the expressions of supreme contempt for the United States authorities which not long since were the stereotyped forms of manifesting the faculties and inclinations of Mormonism. Instead we now have language which is guarded, a masking counterfeit of obedience, and the simulated voices of deference. This change is marked and significant. Pride, insolence, ferocity, treachery, cruelty, malignity of temper no longer make themselves conspicuous in the scene. But what has so far been gained by the cause of law and virtue is all on the surface. Mormonism feels obliged to occupy a posture of subjection, yet it has not altered its nature or made up its mind to surrender. Polygamy's last hope is in the courts. Every possibility of legal procrastination and jobbery will be attempted.

CHAMBERLAIN REGISTER: If there is one thing as sure as death and taxes, it is that the future capital of Dakota will be on the banks of the Missouri river, and every citizen of the territory, within the sound of our voice, can put that in his pipe and smoke it at his leisure. This is according to nature of things, it is an absolute certainty, and if you please, an ax-

iom. This last expression is geometrical, and as every mathematician knows never requires a demonstration, but as some other portion of the territory, looking for the prize, might regard this as editorial taffy, it is well enough to give some reason of the faith that is in us. First, then, the Black Hills portion of Dakota will never consent that the capital shall go east of the river. Second, the Yankton influence will prefer the capital as far as possible from its present location, the further the better for Yankton and that city would prefer the river also. Third, every state where the Mississippi or Missouri river crosses it anyway central, and in some cases far from central, the capital is on the river. Fourth, upon the Missouri river the capital, will be in about the geographical center of the proposed state. The towns of Huron and Mitchell are contending as to which shall be the capital, as though some power, able to do so, had decreed that it shall be one or the other of them. They are only wasting their ammunition in a war of words. It is on the part of both a foolish, frivolous and inflated expectancy, which must end in disappointment, and the sooner they quit this folly of contention the sooner they will add soundness and stability to their rapid growth.

COMMENDABLE zeal for tree planting is shown in Ohio, among other states. It has just taken the form of a proclamation by the governor, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the legislature, advising people to turn out on the 27th, inst., to plant saplings by the roadsides, around their houses, or, when practicable, in groves, thus imitating the effort to establish an arbor-day, which was made in Minnesota some few years ago, but which appears to have been since lost sight of. Some twenty or thirty years since the value of an annual practice of this kind will begin to be realized. The matter is one in which every prairie state should bestir itself, for good timber is rapidly becoming scarcer. Twenty years will make a very great difference in the amount within reach of the most thickly settled parts of the country. A National Forestry Congress has been held at Cincinnati and will have an opportunity to do considerable good if it sets to work in a practical way. But after all more depends on the offering of bounties by the legislatures of agricultural societies than anything else. In this state something has been done in the direction indicated by legislation and otherwise, but not nearly so much as the importance of the object justifies. A good deal is being done in the western part of the State, also, and in Dakota, under the liberal provisions of the tree claim act. But there is room for much more to be done, and it is a work which should be promoted to the extent of his means and opportunity by every owner of forty acres of land or more in Dakota and its sister territory on the west. Plant trees and good varieties at that.

It appears from an advance statement of immigration into the United States during the month of March that the number of immigrants is largely in excess of the corresponding period last year. The total for March, 1882, was 65,234, while the total for the same month of 1881 was 44,056, making an increase of more than 20,000. During the month of March there arrived in the customs districts of Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Huron, Minnesota, New Orleans, New York, Passamaquoddy, Philadelphia and San Francisco, 69,067 passengers—of whom 65,234, were immigrants, 2,463 citizens of the United States returned from abroad, and 1,370 aliens not intending to remain in the United States. Of this total number of immigrants, there arrived from England and Wales, 4,840; Ireland, 5,221; Scotland, 1,301; Austria, 1,437; Belgium, 139; Denmark, 1,367; France, 541; Germany, 23,251; Hungary, 1,071; Italy, 4,213; Netherlands, 925; Norway, 607; Poland, 660; Russia, 900; Sweden, 2,689; Switzerland, 1,216; Dominion of Canada, 10,797; China, 3,792; and from all other countries, 197.

THE Prairie Farmer asks these important questions: "Can a man who owns a dog that he considers of value, and most owners do in one sense or another so consider them, give any valid reason why such dog should not be subject to taxation? If a man possesses a dog that watches his flocks or herds, or is of use in tending them, has not that dog a value relative to the service he performs? If a dog is useful to the sportsman, useful as the guardian of the house or barn, or to amuse the children of the household, useful to breed from, or of value to sell, useful for gloves his skin may make, or even for the consumption of refuse meat or old bones, should not such dog subject the owner to a tax for local or municipal government just as much as any other animal or property that he may possess?" These questions will disturb the dog owners of Bismarck but a very little, if in the least, as no one in this city pretends to pay a dog tax.

## NEWS COMMENTS.

Two thousand lots are reported to have been sold in Billings already.

The Mullen tunnel had reached a depth of 500 feet on the 1st of the month.

The Aurora Advocate, a newspaper started in Brookings county, is out square-toed for the re-election of Delegate Pettigrew.

When a new saloon opens in Benton they have brass and string band music and hogs stuffed with oysters. So says the Helena Herald.

Custer County, M. T., in which Miles City is located, will be divided by the next legislature of that territory. Custer county is not quite as large as New England, but it's larger than any state in that sisterhood.

The incorporators of the land improvement company of Billings, are Herman Clark, John B. Westbrook and Thos. C. Kurtz. Capital, \$200,000. The headquarters of the company will be at Billings.

The fact is noted that while the late lamented Mr. Jesse James of Missouri could cut throat with agility, he neither smoked cigarettes, cigars, got on a lark, nor chewed tobacco. He was an exemplary young man in the estimation of some people.

We are rapidly cutting down the national debt. The debt statement for April shows a reduction during the month of \$14,415,823.74. The decrease since June 30, 1881, has been \$128,748,213.37. The total debt now, less cash in the treasury, is \$1,711,850,598.61.

The recent attempt to destroy Wm. H. Vanderbilt and Cyrus W. Field, two of the leading millionaires of the country, through the instrumentality of infernal machines, just because they are rich, has had the effect of removing the last desire in the mind of the writer to be a millionaire.

YELLOWSTONE JOURNAL: It is reported that Ed. Preble, late of Deadwood, who has been in Miles City several months the past winter, has been found dead just this side of Coulson. It is supposed to have been a case of self-murder, as he was known to have been dead broke. He has a wife and children in the Hills.

MORRIS WELCH, a saloon keeper at Central City, Black Hills, has issued a challenge to fight any man in Lawrence county, according to the rules of the prize ring, at catch weight for \$500 to \$1,000 a side. A big raw-boned wood chopper has accepted the challenge, and before many days the details of the mill will be going the rounds of the press.

HILLSBORO BANNER: The Canadian authorities rebel against manifest destiny when they rise up and protest against emigration to Dakota; for the tide will surely set in this direction in greater volume than at present. Nor could any laws devised by man prevent it. It is natural that settlers should seek the best lands as that water should find its level.

The great drawback to settlement along the line of the Canadian Pacific railroad lies in the fact that all the farming lands and desirable town sites are covered with liens granted by the government to speculators in Canada and Manitoba. It will be many years, under this status of affairs before the settlements along that line will create local traffic sufficient to do the road any good.

HORACE RENZI BUCK, editor of the Fort Benton Record, whalloped a lawyer named Rolfe at that place recently. It would seem that there is something on the side of newspaper men that takes care of them in a fight. We have never known of one getting worsted in a fistcuff. A peculiar combination of circumstances always help them out. All of which is undoubtedly attributable to their many and great virtues.

MOORHEAD NEWS, May 5: Three Buffalo Bills with navy revolvers in their belts got off the train at Glyndon, yesterday, and began shooting around promiscuously. Some of the shots struck the coal house of the village school, near which several children were playing. The marshal tried to arrest the roughs, but they made a break for the train. He succeeded in getting hold of one of them, but the train began to move off, and the other two pulled their comrade on board and they all escaped.

MINERAL was discovered in the Clark's Fork country in 1871, at which time the Shoo Fly lode was located. In 1872 some fifty miners were in the camp. The Great Republic mine, which was sold to Jay Cooke & Co., of Philadelphia, in 1880 for \$50,000, will be transferred over in a few days. When the money is paid, the Greenley, Houston and New World lodes will be consolidated with the Great Republic, and a company will be formed to work the property and erect a smelter.

COL. W. F. CHADWICK, in a private letter written to Maginnis, to the editor of the Helena Independent, says that he met large numbers of stampedes going eastward from the Yellowstone to the Maginnis mines, whom he describes as moving like a cloud of locusts, so numerous did they appear. He also said he intended to visit what was known as Willow Creek, flowing into the Yellowstone. This region is said to be unoccupied, a fine grazing country, and with but little snow in winter.

ABOUT fifty years after the North Pacific road is finished, says the New Northwest, the miseducation of Americans in regard to the climate of its route will begin to be corrected. To-day ninety-five per cent of them would reject as a fable the fact that on March 10th last, Helena women, visiting the Mullen Pass tunnel, brought home with them bouquets of many different varieties of flowers, gathered on the mountain side; and that on the same day, lettuce, radishes, onions, beets and pie plants were growing in the open air at Deer Lodge, in Montana, as flourishingly as in Massachusetts in June.

THE New Northwest quotes a gentleman who has recently interviewed Delegate Maginnis upon the subject of his probable candidacy for congress. This gentleman says: "Major Maginnis is not in the field, either as a probable or possible candidate for delegate. He would not accept the nomination if it were tendered to him. This is the same old, old story."

In replying to a letter, signed by the leading men of Sioux City and Woodbury county, Iowa, asking him to be a candidate for congress from the Eleventh Iowa district, George D. Perkins, editor of the Sioux City Daily Journal, in his letter of declination wisely says: "In my newspaper experience I have been schooled in the royal prerogative of consulting my own judgment; I confess to you now that I have grave doubts as to my being an apt scholar in the politician's labor of consulting the judgment of men who may chance to hold the key to the situation."

THE Chinese immigration bill which has been signed by the president, simply prohibits for ten years the landing of Chinamen direct from China upon the Pacific coast of the states. Any of the laborers who are at present migrating from the Celestial Empire to British Columbia may cross the border when they please, and as far as the bill is concerned Chinamen may come in droves from Hong Kong or from Australia. The people of the Pacific Slope may be satisfied with this degree of restriction for a time, but it will probably not be for long.

SENATOR SAUNDERS, of Nebraska, made a speech upon Civil Service reform on the 1st inst. He wants to have the postmasters, United States marshals and internal revenue collectors elected by the people. "Can the president," he asks, "appoint better officers than the people can elect, and, if so, why?" This, so far as postmasters are concerned, has been in vogue in the smaller towns of northwestern Pennsylvania during the past fifteen years. The people vote for the candidate's ambitious to occupy the office and the one receiving a majority of the votes is recommended by the entire town. This is called the Crawford county plan.

GRAND FORKS Plaindealer, 4th inst.: "Bad management, over-work, big-headed and general cussedness seems to debilitate railroad affairs in this neighborhood. Resignation is the order of the day, from division superintendent down to train men." The flood in the Red river valley seems to have had a demoralizing effect on everything and everybody in that region. It appears that the management of the St. Paul and Manitoba railroad attribute the flood to the subordinate officials at Grand Forks. No one in that valley is willing to give the Lord credit for anything. This is, perhaps, the reason for the deluge in that wicked land of hard No. 2, wheat.

ACCORDING to the Hillsboro Times there is but little, if any, real estate changing hands at Winnipeg now, and holders are not at all anxious to sell. They put absolute faith in the future greatness of the city, believing that it is bound to be a great commercial centre in a very few years, all of which is simply the expression of a little Dutch courage they have left. Rentals are enormous, a frame house 25x75 bringing \$5,000 per annum, and it is claimed that it pays to buy property, if only to put up a flimsy house thereon for rent. A gentleman says there was only one sale of property at \$1,869 per foot—the highest price claimed in the boom—and that sale was bogus.

SPEARFISH (Black Hills) Register 29th ult.: "John White, foreman of the Sand Creek company, was working on the bed rock at the other day at the head of the flume, when all at once the bed rock for at least forty feet around sank down twenty feet, and as there was seven or eight sluice heads of water at the time coming down the creek, he had all he could do to save his life, as in a short time the hole was filled with water and he had to swim for it. It would seem by this, that there is a second bed rock, but they have not yet had time to explore it. This is an accidental discovery, and may be of great importance, as the second bed rock in California has been known to contain more gold than the first."

The terms of twenty-six United States senators will expire on the 3d of March next—14 democrats, 11 republicans and one independent—as follows: Messrs. Morgan, Garland Saulsbury, Hill (Ga.), Beck, Lamar, McPherson, Rainson, Grover, Butler, Harris, Coke, Johnston and Davis (W. Va.), democrats; Messrs. Chilcott, McDill, Plumb, Kellogg, Frye, Hoar, Ferry, Windom, Saunders, Rollins and Anthony, republicans; and David Davis, independent. Of these Messrs. Beck and Lamar have been chosen as their own successors; Mr. Gibson, democrat, has been elected to succeed Kellogg, republican. Ridleberger, readjuster, has been elected to succeed Johnston, democrat, and Wilson, republican, has been elected to succeed McDill, republican.

THE Burlington (Vt.) Clipper of May 4th has the following to say of Mr. C. S. Palmer, recently appointed assistant district attorney in southern Dakota: "C. S